

The Third Term.

It is really edifying to see the various views that have been presented by the press and public men concerning the third term. As the comet was looked upon in old times, many consider it dangerous. If it but seriously talked of its effects will be the danger, as it is supposed the tail of the comet would be if it should strike the earth. The Boston Advertiser thinks it would be unwise to hold conversation about it. It advises that no man shall speak to it, as the best way to put it down.

That is going too far. We do not remember that superstitious people ever believed that we could be rid of a wicked being by disregarding it altogether. People one time and another have had very decorous names for the devil, and there have been forms for exorcising "old clovie," but we never heard of his being ignored altogether. The brave Hamlet thought the only way to deal with a ghost, be it a "minister of health" or "goblin damned," was to speak to it. Our Boston contemporary takes a different view, and thinks that not to speak at all about the third term will cause it to flicker out like a flame in the socket.

We rather think the third term is not so easily disposed of. If this Government avoids the period of arbitrary rule it will be unlike any other that ever existed, and the signs we have already beheld will prove strangely delusive. No country that ever existed had an immunity from that concentration of power—first in a party, and afterwards in one man, which was inseparable from a prolongation of the term of office of the ruler, and this country not only cannot hope for such immunity, but on the contrary the signs in the political arena show the too rapid approach of that period of arbitrary power.

It is, therefore, a fact so clearly probable that those who hope that under circumstances the third term will be beneficial to them, see no reason why, under such circumstances, they should not gladly accept it.

The numbers that discuss the proposition are considerable. When Napoleon ordered the shot which killed Mirat he pointed to a group and told the gunner to plant a ball there, as some little lieutenant might be in the group. So whenever a lively third-term article is sent off it is sure to hit one or more of the little aspirants for the Presidency and cause a fluctuation. The effect is not a little amusing.

A Virginia correspondent of the New York Tribune sketches the third-term party of this State, and ventures to place Governor Kemper on the subject. He makes the Governor decidedly too pronounced a "third-term" man. As to the "third-term" party, he says, "the 'third-term' without conditions Governor Kemper is no 'third-term' man at all. But the 'third term' with conditions—the 'third term' for a safe, reliable President, who may be just to the South, fair and equal to the States, and honest in his administration, and whose election will unquestionably save us from far worse evils—will be quite acceptable to Governor Kemper. This is our third-term man, and we hesitate not a moment to say so. Who would not prefer such a man to the perils of electing another?"

Political usages and principles, however sanctified by their observance, and the respect shown them by the people, have fallen into contempt, and if we can gain a great good by departing from this custom, why, let us have it. The laws do not limit the Presidential office to two terms of eight years. Washington, Jefferson, and Madison withdrew for personal reasons satisfactory to themselves, and certainly nobody wants a man more than eight years—may not more than four unless there are great and overruling reasons why he should serve longer.

We like the idea of this "third term." It is having an excellent effect. It is confusing parties greatly to the advantage of the country, and the little men who hope to be Presidents are very much exercised. They feel very much troubled. We are impressed with the idea that the Presidency is a temptation that carries many politicians to the devil. If the term of the President was extended to ten years, more politicians would get to Heaven.

Spain and the German Government.

The North German Gazette announces that the German Government will probably intervene in Spain in behalf of "outraged civilization." The Carlists have not cooked and eaten a German, but they are reported to have killed one. It is this which leads the Gazette to threaten them with German indignation. The German Government is not the most famous for refined humanity, and any interference on its part can hardly be attributed to a generous sympathy on behalf of "civilization." Nor can Republicanism construe the ire of the German Government into a feeling of sympathy for Republicanism. When that Government interferes, the best effect of its interference will be the benefit of free government, so called. Intervention will no doubt take place, but no intervention in favor of Republicanism.

The Champion Scandal.

The Times of New York may well say that many are crazy over the great scandal, and that it has been the occasion of some strange physiology. The Tilton-Beecher letters were full of ingenious words descriptive of strong feelings and sentiments of heart and mind. The New York Tribune is crazy over Mr. Beecher, and in lauding his pulpit career declares that nothing like it has been known since the days of the disciples. It utterly ignores Fenelon, and Bossuet, and Massillon, and all the noted reformers. The women are crazy over Beecher, to whom many had, before the scandal, written fervid love-letters, which were all opened by Mrs. Beecher or somebody else, and were never answered—so it is said by Mr. Beecher. Then we have it that Beecher not only admired Mrs. Tilton, but considered "Tazonora" his bosom friend. And, finally, the World dismisses "dear Theodore" with the fearful term "korporagous." There is some fun and a great deal of disgust in all this.

General Maxey, a lunatic at the asylum on Blackwell's Island, N. Y., has the freedom of the island, as he is harmless, and he has built a fort of sticks, embracing ramparts, draw-bridge, port outills, and other parts of a military stronghold. On Thursday it accidentally burned down, and the General considers the loss fully one million of dollars. He was quite distressed at the accident, and means to sue the city. His mania over the fort was very entertaining. He used to charge gentlemen a quarter to go into it, but ladies were admitted without charge.

The Kidnapping Case—Morgan.

It is a very serious crime by which a little boy, in Germantown, Pennsylvania, four years old, has been carried off to parts unknown by persons who seek to gain a large sum in the way of ransom or some other unknown purpose. It is a crime against society that is regarded with uneasiness and fear. The little child Ross is there, for the object of general interest, together with a reward of \$21,000 for his recovery.

Attending to this piteous story of abduction, the New York World calls up the recollection of the disappearance of Morgan, the renegade Mason, who published a book fifty years since in which he professed to reveal the secrets of Masonry. The World archly and mischievously remarks that THURLOW WHEED will remember the affair well. Poor old THURLOW was the editor of the Albany Evening Journal, and was the leader of the anti-Masonic party of that day.

Soon after Morgan's book appeared the author disappeared, and he was never after seen or heard of. The event created immense excitement, and the anti-Masons charged that he was killed and put away by the Masons. A great agitation prevailed in New York, Pennsylvania, and the adjacent regions. The anti-Masons had a high time, nominated Mr. Wier for President, were beaten, and soon subsided.

The idea generally inculcated by the anti-Masons was that Morgan was killed, thrown into Niagara river, and went over the falls. The Masons said he disappeared as a plan to make his book sell. If he did so disappear for that purpose he remained undiscovered during his lifetime.

We saw his book, and in youth attempted to read it. It was very dull; and reflecting upon it a little we came to the conclusion that as Morgan had violated his faith he was not to be believed, and that therefore his book was not reliable and not worth the reading as an ostensible revelation of Masonic secrets. We therefore dropped it without finishing the reading of it. It was painfully uninteresting at best.

We can hardly see for what the World brings this bit of history up again. It will set old THURLOW gossiping, and that will be about all it will do. Morgan's case very little resembles that of the abduction of the child of Germantown. In one respect we hope it will not agree with it at all. Morgan never was heard of. We very much hope that little Ross will be recovered alive.

Western Surveys.

Denver, Colorado, is just now much excited by the presence of a number of scientists and officers, who are gathered there for the purpose of preparing for the explorations of the "Great American Desert," under Lieutenant Wheeler, United States army, and Professor Hayden, respectively. Lieutenant Wheeler's party will rendezvous at Pueblo, their base of operations, from which point they will move forward in five different divisions on the 29th (Saturday). The natural history division, consisting of Professor Corp, Dr. Yanow, and assistants, will go immediately to Santa Fe, and from thence proceed to the valley of the Rio Grande, where they have heard there is a large bed of fossils.

Lieutenant Wheeler is an old and experienced explorer. In 1869, under orders from General Ord, he explored portions of Arizona and Nevada, and ascended the Colorado for the distance of 200 miles, suffering great privations and hardships. His party was compelled continually to take their boats out of the water and carry them around the often-recurring rapids. The success of this expedition led to another in 1871, when Death Valley, in Eastern California, was discovered. This veritable valley of the shadow of Death comprises about 150 square miles of territory, situated at a distance averaging nearly 100 feet below the level of the sea, and a hot spring in its middle exhales a mephitic vapor which at times overspreads the entire vale. It was upon this expedition that young Fred. Loring, the accomplished sketcher and correspondent of Appleton's Journal, was killed and scalped by the Apache Indians.

In 1872 Lieutenant Wheeler with a better outfit made surveys through Utah and Nevada, from Salt Lake to the Colorado river. Last year New Mexico, a portion of Colorado and Eastern Arizona were under survey, and the Sierra Blanca, the supposed fastness of the Apache Indians, was made the especial subject of exploration. The scenery in this range of mountains is grand beyond description; there is not merely the monotonous cliff and canyon characteristic of ordinary Rocky Mountain scenery, but there is a combination of foliage and verdure which so many mountains in this great region are destitute of. There are great valleys of undulating green diversified by trees of every variety, alternated with crags and peaks thrown up in a thousand fantastic shapes. The climate in summer in the lower portions of this region, which are at an elevation of nearly 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, is delightful, but in winter it is too cold to admit of its ever becoming an agricultural country, although there is water in abundance. The Apaches seldom occupy it for any length of time, and they are the only inhabitants. These Indians are as mean as carpet-baggers, as dirty as monkeys, and are altogether as uninteresting as so many cayotes. Their southern neighbors, the Tunis and Moquis tribes, however, are more advanced in civilization, for unless the officers are given to romancing, they live, if not in brown-stone fronts, in houses three or four stories high, with stairs like fire-escapes on the outside. Their streets are paved after the invention of some Indian MacAdam, and they put on some clothes before they go out to promenade. It is claimed by enthusiasts that they are the lineal descendants of the Aztecs. Professor Corp, in exploring this region, found one hundred and fifty species of vertebrate fossils, of which one hundred were entirely new to science. Among them were the skeletons of the extinct species that roamed these tablelands when they glowed under the heat of a tropical sun.

The new expedition, although under command of a military man, goes without a military escort, but plentifully provided with topographers, astronomers, naturalists, taxidermists, &c. Experience has proven that Indians have great reverence for scientific men, and that one can produce more effect upon a tribe by levelling a transit upon them than by firing a full load of grape from a twenty-four pound howitzer. With the lights now before them, and discovered supplies and facilities, valuable discoveries may be looked for from Lieutenant Wheeler and his party, and who knows but that this vast region, when it ceases to be a terra incognita, may within a decade or so become the favorite resort of the seekers of health or profit.

President Barnard, of Columbia College.

President Barnard, of Columbia College, told the boys of the college crew at Saratoga that they were a magnificent advertisement for the college.

North Carolina.—It is quite a compliment to this paper as a generally accurate one that so many of our contemporaries have noticed the mistake it recently made concerning the election of Governor of North Carolina. We stated that the election of Governor would come off early next month. There will be an election in the state for members of Congress, legislators, judges, &c., on the 6th day of August; but no election of Governor on that day. The election for that officer does not take place until 7th. In the meantime Lieutenant Governor Brooker fills the office as successor to the late Governor CALDWELL. We had supposed that the election laws provided for the election of Governor at the first annual election after the death of a Governor.

Accident to a Petersburg Man—Opious Mains—District Conference.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)
Bristol-Goodson, VA. AND TENN., July 24, 1874.
Quite a painful accident befell Mr. C. E. Finch, of Petersburg, Va., yesterday morning. He was on his way to a station on the East and West Virginia Railroad, and was on a passenger car. He was a passenger on the western-bound train, and stepped off the cars upon their arrival at Johnson City to see a gentleman, and in attempting to get on the train, which was in motion, his foot slipped and was run over by the wheels of the car. He made a most remarkable escape in not having his leg drawn under and cut off. The wound is a very painful one, and will confine him for some time.

We are still having fine and abundant rains all through this section, and the prospect for a splendid crop of corn is almost a fact. The wheat is turning out finely, and the farmers are in rather better spirits than they were a month ago.

The District Conference, Abingdon district (Holston Conference), met in this place yesterday. A large number of clerical and lay delegates are in attendance, among them some very able men. The conference (in the absence of Rev. Mr. Moon, presiding elder of the Abingdon district. Among the ministers in attendance is Rev. Mr. Steele, chaplain of the University of Virginia; Rev. Dr. Wiley, of Emory and Henry; Dr. Price, editor of the Holston Advocate, Knoxville; Dr. Sutton, of Johnson City, and many others.

We have before us a book on insects which tells how the people of districts infested by locusts and grasshoppers compensate themselves for the damage the insects do by eating them. The author confesses, however, that neither locusts nor grasshoppers are very desirable for food.

Looking for Gold—Custer's Expedition.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun, from Dakota Territory, dated July 13, says: "General Custer's exploring expedition to the Black Hills of Dakota, Wyoming and Montana, arrived at this point on the Little Missouri river, latitude 45 degrees 30 minutes, longitude 103 degrees 46 minutes on the 14th instant. The command is in good health, and has had no fighting yet. Indians have been seen several times on the bluffs in the distance. The camp is near the line dividing Dakota from Wyoming and Montana, and about fifty miles north of the main group of the famous Black Hills, where much hidden mineral wealth is supposed to exist."

Letter from Danville.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)
FREE-SCHOOL ITEMS—PREMIUM TOBACCO SALE—PERSONALS.

DANVILLE, VA., July 24, 1874.
I left Mr. Binford yesterday evening exercising the pupils of the free school at Pittsylvania Courthouse, in the use of Walton's tables for dictation exercises in arithmetic. There were present from time to time during the session of the Association fifty-four teachers, and fifteen applicants for position as teachers. During the year Mr. Dime has had under his tuition, by virtue of the act of the General Assembly, in the common schools of the county, in which upwards of fifteen hundred children were enrolled. The school for colored people at Danville had been admirably conducted by teachers originally from the North. At the head of one of the country schools for colored people Mr. Dime had had a graduate of Hampton University, and a graduate of Washington and Lee University at the head of another. The enrollment of white children in the county for the last session was over twenty-five hundred.

During the session of the Association some amusing scenes were witnessed. The singing of the multiplication table by Mr. Ladd to the tune of Yankee Doodle, a thing unheard of amongst us up-country people, excited uproarious laughter.

I ought not to dismiss my account of the Teachers' Association without remarking that the hospitality manifested by the people of Clarke county, and especially the members of the olden fashion of these people, and we all feel deeply grateful therefor.

A tobacco fair was held at one of the warehouses to-day, of which I may give you some items after the clerks have made out their report.

A premium sale was held at one of the warehouses on the 22d, an item or two of which may interest your readers. The amount sold was \$3,625 pounds; amount paid therefor, \$12,221 7/8; average, \$36.34. The first premium, one set of wagon harness valued at \$40, was awarded to L. R. Mitchell, of R. R. Maysville, Kentucky. The second premium, one set of harness, valued at \$12, was sold at \$142 per hundred; the third premium, one gentleman's saddle valued at \$25, to W. T. Wilson, Person county, N. C., for 100 pounds at \$11; third premium, one corn-shell valued at \$15, to M. R. Sartin, Alamance county, N. C., for 105 pounds at \$100; fourth premium, one straw hat, valued at \$10, to H. B. Bessie, Alamance county, N. C., for 102 pounds at \$99; fifth premium, one "Farmer's Friend" plough, \$6, to H. J. Murphy, Orange county, N. C., for 100 pounds at \$96; sixth premium, one "Farmer's Friend" plough, \$6, to Miss Nancy Mitchell, Alamance county, N. C., for 220 pounds at \$95; seventh premium, one cultivator, \$6, to Mrs. Mary Vincent, Alamance county, N. C., for 100 pounds at \$85; eighth premium, one "premium churn," \$8, to W. H. Horton, Person county, N. C., for 302 pounds at \$81; ninth premium, one pair best horses, valued at \$8, to R. R. Maysville, Kentucky, for 158 pounds at \$81; tenth, one fine riding-bride, \$5, to F. H. Clark, Pittsylvania county, Va., for 106 pounds at \$80. The first special premium for hogs, \$10, was awarded to L. R. Mitchell, Alamance, N. C., for 146 pounds at \$48; the second, \$5, to Miss Nancy Mitchell, Alamance, N. C., on 174 pounds at \$46.

Rev. J. H. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy went to Buchanan to-day and expect to remain there several weeks.

Major R. L. Ragland, of Halifax, was in town to-day. A number of the tobacco men of Lynchburg were also here.

ALPHA.

THE JAY COOKE & CO. BAKERY.—Philadelphia, July 24.—The several members of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. appeared before Register Mason this morning and filed certain papers containing an exhibit of receipts and expenditures for the year 1873, and a statement of the condition of it, in 1871, until its suspension. These papers had been called for by some of the creditors, but none of them appearing this morning to examine Mr. Cooke or his partners, these gentlemen simply signed the exhibits and swore to their truth, when the register adjourned further proceedings in the matter until the 25th of September next.

The Russian Royal Diamond. The Russian Royal Diamond, which was the property of the Emperor of the Russian Empire, and which was valued at one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and was stolen by one of the Grand Duke's sides. Of this fact the Emperor was aware, but the excess of his generous affection for the young man he preferred to suffer himself rather than to expose the real thief.

The most romantic phase of the affair is created by the Grand Duke's deep attachment to an American girl, who, as already stated, is said to be beautiful beyond description, and who is a daughter of Rev. Dr. Dyer, and who is a native of Connecticut. She met him at a masquerade ball in St. Petersburg, and without knowing him availed herself of the custom of the country on such occasions and took possession of him. The two became mutually fascinated, and she was greatly abashed to find out who it was that had so rapidly gained such a hold on her affections. They have lived together since until the night of the Duke's arrest, when she saw him for the last time. A few days afterward she was escorted beyond the borders by two Russian policemen. Should justice take its course the Grand Duke will soon be liberated, and the Grand Duchess of Russia may yet hail from Connecticut.

Spiritual Phenomena.—[From the Liverpool Post.] At a private party given at the London House during the past week, Sir Charles Wheatstone exhibited some curious electrical experiments for the amusement of his friends, which would seem to throw some light on certain so-called "spiritual" manifestations. In a dark room, by a stamp of his foot, Sir Charles produced a brilliant corona of electric light, mid-air, while musical instruments seemed to be played by invisible hands, whereas the sounds really came from an adjoining room in which the player sat, and were made to appear to be produced by the instruments before the spectators by an ingenious contrivance. A contest between science and the "spirits" in their own chosen feats would be almost as memorable as the celebrated competition between Moses and the magicians.

IMPORTANT SPANISH NEWS.—THE UNITED STATES INVITED TO SEND TROOPS TO CUBA.

The New York Sun of Friday has the following dispatch from Havana, by virtue of which it is very important to it. It looks very marvellous, however:

"I am able to inform you with positive certainty that the Spanish Legation here have recently been instructed from Madrid to approach Secretary Hamilton Fish with the inquiry whether the United States would be disposed to intervene with armed force in Cuba with a view of ascertaining whether the people of that island really desire or not to separate themselves from the mother country."

"This proposition comes in a certain connection with an intrigue which has for some time been maturing in Europe, by the secret aid of Germany and England are to intervene in Spain itself, and by means of sufficient bodies of troops put a stop to the civil war now going on there, and place Prince Alfonso on the throne. This scheme has been managed especially by Prussian diplomacy, and as all the money expended so far, and the money yet to be expended, has been paid for by the Prussian treasury, it is clear that the proposition to make Alfonso king is not to be opposed by him, although common decency would forbid his taking any part in putting it into effect. When it is, however, by foreign armies, he can submit to it without incurring special odium among his countrymen.

"Part of the project is that Prussia shall have some small island in the West Indies for a water-station, and the consent of the United States to this is to be compensated by giving us Cuba."

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—On Thursday evening, the 16th instant, Mr. Henry Decker, whose father resides near Dublin, in Hartford county, killed his little son, about five years of age, under the foliole of Charles E. Mealy, of Frederick city, met with a fatal accident on Saturday evening last. It appears Mr. Dayhoff was in the stable, and was hard whipping an unruly horse. Shortly after the stable was visited by some of the men engaged in the building of the new bridge, and they ascertained that he had been kicked by the horse. He was removed to the office adjoining the stable, but his condition was so critical that his friends insisted upon his being taken to his home at the United States Hotel, Dr. Charles Mealy, who was called, had been kicked on the right side, causing internal injury, from which he died at about 3 o'clock on the following day. He was forty-eight years of age. Strange to say, the accident occurred on his birthday.

THE VALUE OF THE FRANC.—In the case of Richard S. Collector Arthur, recently decided in New York by Judge Shipman, in regard to the value at which the franc of France should be taken in estimating the value of goods subject to duty ad valorem, the frame side of the case was decided under the act of 1873, while the importers held that its value should be 13 1/4 cents, under the act of 1846. Judge Shipman having decided in favor of the importers, an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States by the Treasury Department. Other points, involving the same question, are pending, and with the whole amount of money involved is about a quarter of a million dollars.

LITERARY PARALLELS.—History repeats itself. "Instances," you say, in your review of Mr. Parson's "The Christ," of a resemblance might be given were it needful on the present occasion, and of diluted paraphrase which spoils the simplicity of the original words, as in speaking of Jesus' "eyes streaming with silent tears," for "he wept." "Returning," writes Mrs. Wickes of Johnson, "through the door, he stepped on the ill-sorted or book room." The first book he laid his hands upon was Harwood's "Liberal Translation of the New Testament." The passage which first caught his eye was from that sublime apostrophe in St. John upon the rising of Lazarus from the dead, "Thou art now and ever as Jesus wept," while Harwood and company of the world burst into a flood of tears. He contemptuously threw the book aside, exclaiming, "Puppy!"—London Allusion.

TEMPORARY REGISTERS.—The Treasury Department at Washington has decided that a fine of one hundred dollars attach to a set of the master and assistant registers for non-surrender of a temporary register on arrival in her home district, except in case the temporary register issued upon sale of a vessel out of the home district. A failure to register within ten days works a forfeiture of the vessel.

WIFE MURDER IN BOSTON.—Boston, July 23.—Saturday night last, Charles Croissant, a Frenchman, beat his wife to death with a window-blind and also kicked her on the side. This morning she died. Croissant was brought before the Municipal Court to answer to the complaint for manslaughter, and was held in \$15,000 bail to await the action of the grand jury.

DR. MARY WALKER AS A BRUISE.—Dr. Mary Walker, female hunter and bloomer by profession, was arrested in Washington on Friday for assaulting and making threats on personal violence towards William O. Gladstone, who resides at the corner of Sixth street and Louisiana avenue. She gave bail for trial to-morrow, when some sunny developments are expected.

A man named Clark was chopping wood at Worthington, a small town twelve miles from Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, when two men named Louisa and Belle suddenly appeared. Louisa drew a pistol, and Clark struck him with his axe, killing him instantly. Then seizing Louisa's pistol, he beat Belle over the head with it, crushing in his skull and inflicting fatal wounds. He was arrested and taken before a magistrate, and acquitted on the ground of self-defense. There was an old grudge between the parties.

A pretty woman hugged Mr. Edwin Dolan on Pearl street, in New York, on Friday. He was too polite not to reciprocate, and she walked off with his \$350 gold watch and chain to hide her emotions.

DEATHS.
Died, on the 17th inst., of his disease, the county of Lancaster, WILLIAM WINSUN JONES, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.
Died, on Saturday morning, July 25th, at 9 o'clock, JAMES HARRIS, infant son of Frank and Mollie R. Binford.
Died, at the residence of his grandfather, Rev. Leroy M. Lee, near Ashland, Va., July 22d, OTTAWA TAYLOR, infant son of B. B. Taylor and Mary T. Beech, aged three months and four days.
Norfolk papers please copy.

MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE OLD DOMINION TRUST, 27th July, at 12 o'clock, P. M.
RICHMOND, VA., July 27, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company will be held at their office in this city on Monday, July 28th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. B. BLANKENSHIP, Commercial Agent.
ANNANVA TRIBE, No. 30, L. O. B. M., 27th STREET, BUCK MONROE, G. S. D. 358.
CHIEFS AND BROTHERS: You are requested to assemble at our Wigwag THIS MONDAY, 27th July, at the eighth reg. regiment, on business of importance to each member of the tribe. Please be prompt in attendance. By order of Sachem, H. L. CARTER, C. of R. Jy 27-14

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE LEE GUILD, No. 7, L. O. B. M., 27th STREET, BUCK MONROE, G. S. D. 358. You are requested to assemble at our Wigwag THIS MONDAY, 27th July, at the eighth reg. regiment, on business of importance to each member of the tribe. Please be prompt in attendance. By order of Sachem, H. L. CARTER, C. of R. Jy 27-14

CONSERVATIVE NOMINATING CONVENTION.—The first meeting of the Conservative Nominating Convention, held at the residence of Mr. W. L. BATEMAN, Secretary, on Tuesday, July 22nd, at 8 o'clock, P. M. The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. W. L. BATEMAN, Secretary, on Tuesday, July 22nd, at 8 o'clock, P. M. The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. W. L. BATEMAN, Secretary, on Tuesday, July 22nd, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

NOTICE.—A general meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the CLOVER HILL RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of Messrs. J. N. WELFORD, President, and J. W. GILBERT, Secretary, on Wednesday, the 30th August, 1874. By order of the Board of Directors, J. N. WELFORD, President.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS COMPANY will be held at the Springs on THURSDAY the 13th of August, 1874. By order of the Board of Directors, J. N. WELFORD, President.

EXCURSIONS.
AN EXCURSION TO DUTCH GAP AND BACK PIC-NIC, on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., of the Executive Committee of the Baptist Sunday-School Association of Richmond, will leave the wharf of the Old Dominion Steamship Company on TUESDAY MORNING, July 28th, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Ample arrangements have been made for safe and pleasant travel.

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THE LAST REDUCTION OF THE SEASON.—No further changes in prices will be made, no delay now, but make your purchases at once.
JALANEE, COPIES at 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, 1/32, 1/64, and 3/64, all just as good as new.
BLACK-GROUND COLORED STEREOGRAPHS.
ADINES at 10c. per yard worth 25c.
BLACK-GROUND GREENADINE at 20c. at 25c. per yard, worth 50c.
SIDE-BAND GRASS-CLOTH SUITINGS at 20c. per yard worth 30c.
STRIED CHINESE GRASS-CLOTH at 10c. worth 20c. per yard.
LENOS at 12 1/2c. per yard worth 25c.
STRIED LENOS at 85c. and 1/2 per yard, all bargains.
BLACK SILKS from \$1 to \$3.50 per yard.
LINES BATHES for Dresses at 25c. worth 35c. per yard.
BLACK GREYADINES from 20c. to \$1.25 per yard.
COLORED IRON GREYADINES, all wool, at 40c. worth 75c. per yard.
LANCASTER and PACIFIC PRINTED CANKERIOS at 12 1/2c. per yard.
The best PRINTED PERALES at 20c. per yard.
FAST-COLORED LAYNS at 12 1/2c. per yard.
The latest style SHIRT-BAND LAYNS and CALL COCKS.
PILLOW-CASE COTTON, 42 inches wide, at 15c. per yard.
PILLOW-CASE COTTON, 48 inches wide, at 15c. per yard.
FULL-WIDTH UNBLEACHED SHEETING at 25c. per yard, worth 35c.
FULL-WIDTH BLEACHED SHEETING at 33c. per yard, worth 40c.
FULL-WIDTH BLEACHED LINEN SHEET, 66 inches wide, at 1/2 per yard.
PILLOW-CASE LINEN, 18 1/2 inches wide, at 60c. worth 75c. per yard.
ENGLISH CHEVIOT SHIRTING at 20c. per yard, worth 30c.
DOMESTIC GINGHAMS at 10c., 12 1/2c., 15c., and 16c. per yard.
BED TUCK from 12c. to 35c. per yard.
LINEN DRILLING and DUCK from 10 1/2c. to 60c. per yard.
LADIES READY-MADE SUITS from 43 to 125.
READY-MADE CHEMISE, NIGHT-GOWN, DRESSING SACKS, CORSET COVERS, and APRONS, at substantially low prices.
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED ROBES from \$3 to \$10.
BUCK BACK TOWELS from \$1.50 to \$12 per dozen.
TOWELLING from 10c. to 35c. per yard.
TABLE-CLOTHS and TABLE-DAMASK in